

The Great War—1120th Day

reception that they enjoyed when President Wilson proclaimed them at the Capitol.

Assembled Belligerents' Views

"The third and fourth points, wherein in mutual condonation of war expenses and damages, as well as mutual restitution of occupied territories, was proposed, were formulated from public speeches recently delivered by statesmen of the different belligerent nations and from resolutions passed by their respective parliaments.

"Therefore the same statesmen cannot refute them now without contradicting themselves.

"Moreover, it is necessary to remark, as to condonation of damages caused by the war, that there is an exception applying particularly to Belgium.

"The fifth and sixth points concern special territorial questions, about which the Holy Father does not and could not propose any definite and concrete solution. Consequently he confines himself to expressing the wish that said questions shall be examined in a conciliatory spirit, taking into consideration, as far as possible, any just aspirations of the people.

Denies Teuton Inspiration

"The Holy See wishes to emphasize the fact that the appeal was not suggested by any of the belligerent powers and was not inspired for the particular advantage of any warring nation.

"Finally, the Holy Father said nothing about democracy and the democratization of any existing government, because history teaches us that a form of government imposed by arms does not and cannot live, but that it must come from the will of the people themselves, who, having the right of universal suffrage, may choose whatever form of government they please.

"For the rest, democracy will receive such an impulse from the war that it will not prevent its development into any excessive forms, such as anarchy."

Report Pope Consulted

With Leading Germans

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Telegrams received here from Rome say that prominent persons at the Vatican, interpreting the Pope's peace note, assert that Pope Benedict believes an indemnity is necessary for the restoration of Belgium and Northern France, and that the Pope is not in favor of the restoration of Serbia is essential, but did not mention it in his note, as he believed the whole Balkan question could be dealt with more effectively by negotiating as a separate problem.

From a diametric source it is said that issuance of the peace note was preceded by unofficial conversations with prominent Germans in an endeavor to obtain Germany's consent to provisions for restoration of invaded territories.

Britain Made War

To Kill Trade Rival,

Declares Helfferich

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—Vice-Chancellor Helfferich, in the course of the debate in the Main Committee of the German Reichstag, said the real reason why Great Britain entered the war was the fact that Germany's trade would be in 1917 presumably have reached the level of the trade of Great Britain.

"This war," the Vice-Chancellor said, "is the result of tension created by the fact that Great Britain was constantly feeling the pressure of Germany's superior naval power and Germany's increasing economic strength.

"One ought clearly to recognize that Great Britain's object was our economic oppression. To attempt to reach a peace in this respect would be fatal."

Ridicules Lloyd George

Dr. Helfferich repudiated as unjustified the reproach that he ever had made any prophecies respecting the efficacy of the German submarine warfare.

"Prophecy," he said, "I leave to Great Britain. Premier Lloyd George's statistics in his latest speech are mere humbug. If the British Premier, contrary to his declarations in April, now draws a favorable picture of the situation—although it certainly has not become more favorable—the proves, first, that public feeling in Great Britain urgently needs to be comforted, and second, that Lloyd George considers it necessary to play upon German public opinion.

"This impression is confirmed by the obvious consideration that Premier Lloyd George's words can only be explained by the same direct menace which operates despite the prospect of American aid, in the tremendous dash on the Western front with an immense concentration of men and material.

Storms Help U-Boats

"This menace is not so much on land or in the air as it is in the water. The opinion, shared by Mr. Lloyd George, that fine weather is particularly favorable for U-boat activity is a mistake on one. Smooth seas and calm in the wind are very disagreeable for U-boats, especially in view of the enemy's defensive measures, regarding aircraft in particular. Some U-boat commanders are of the opinion that submarine warfare can be carried on with still better results when the weather is not too fine and the nights are longer.

"The navigation of ships under escort obstructs the scope of the U-boats, of course, but it also involves considerable disadvantages for the enemy, owing to the fact that such a flotilla is unhandy and has difficulty in eluding a submarine attack quickly.

"As sea traffic diminishes, sinkings, of course, will probably decrease gradually. To-day the sinking of even a single ship is felt as a serious loss, because the Entente is at the beginning of the U-boat war. The statements of our naval staff respecting the tonnage resources of Great Britain may be regarded as exaggerated. The tonnage statements are artificial manipulations of figures. He mixes net and gross losses, anxiously avoiding definite particulars as to total British losses in tonnage. It is interesting to note his remark that all tonnage statistics are manipulated for the military must be compensated from tonnage available for commercial purposes. His statement respecting British shipbuilding must be viewed with the utmost doubt.

Michaelis Assailed in

Bitter Reichstag Debate;

Falsehood Charged

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Special dispatches from Amsterdam represent the scene in the Reichstag Main Committee on Wednesday over Chancellor Michaelis's attitude on the peace resolution as a storm which was being fanned by a democratic country. According to these accounts, Dr. Michaelis was challenged to explain his real attitude toward the peace resolution, because when he said July 19 he supported it, he added, "as I understand it." This appeared questionable, said Michaelis's challengers, who claimed that the Chancellor was really on his side.

Dr. Michaelis, in reply, made a laborious explanation, in which, while

approving the general spirit of the resolution, he said differences of opinion were possible regarding the details, and he had in fact noted such differences among the majority parties. This provoked an outburst on the part of the representatives of the majority parties, in the name of which Herr Friedrich Ebert, Socialist leader, made a declaration, particularly charging the Chancellor with falsehood.

Herr Ebert said the majority completely agreed about the significance of the resolution, which was unmistakable, and they insisted that the government prosecute a definite peace policy. After the lunch interval the Chancellor, it is said, again accepted the spirit of the peace resolution, but members were greatly dissatisfied. The majority parties met immediately after adjournment of the Main committee and later with the Chancellor.

A Berlin dispatch received via Copenhagen says it is understood that Dr. Michaelis and various parties in the Reichstag are negotiating with a view to summoning a conference for the consideration of important questions.

Moscow Council Will

Debate Pope's Note

By Isaac Don Levine

Hardly a word has come from Russia on the reception accorded there to the Pope's peace proposal. The proposal was made ten days ago. During this period the American people have fully informed on the expressions of the Entente and Teuton press with regard to the Vatican's peace scheme. But not a line of Russian press comment has come to America. As this is a time when Russia is flooded with newspaper articles on the most burning topic of the day.

In Russian opinion on the Panal move, one of the chief keys to the present crisis may easily be found in the view of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers. Recent military disasters have greatly decreased the prestige of the council, but potentially it is still as strong an organization as the government of Kerensky.

This Socialist council has for its very foundation the principle of "no annexations and no indemnities." It cannot repudiate this principle without repudiating itself. And the council is the organ of the majority of the Russian people.

This is the outstanding factor in the situation confronting the All-Russian Conference meeting to-day at Moscow. It is a factor bound to gain more importance through the Russian explanation of yesterday that the Pope proposes an indemnity to Belgium. By making this their main issue the pacifists in the council will become more and more aggressive.

The Stockholm Conference, originally launched by the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, in spite of Kerensky's support of it, has aroused considerable opposition even in certain radical circles. The stigma of Germanism attached to it, and also the repudiation of the council's reputation. But when the council champions the Pope's peace proposal it is wounding a new and mighty weapon. With this weapon it to-day enters the Moscow arena.

Alsace-Lorraine

May Be a Duchy

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Despite German official denials, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, German newspapers assert that Chancellor Michaelis has decided to make Alsace-Lorraine a French duchy, with the Herzog von Ulrich, a member of the third ducal line of the Wurttemberg house, the reigning duke. A majority of the Austrian members of the Reichstag are said to have approved the decision.

Alsace-Lorrainers See Trap

In German Autonomy Plan

(By Cable to the Courier des Etats-Unis)

PARIS, Aug. 23.—At the moment when the Alsace-Lorrainers are being told by the German government that they are to be given autonomy, the Alsace-Lorrainers are being told by the German government that they are to be given autonomy.

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Kaiser Calls England

Teutons' Arch Enemy

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.—England, the arch enemy of Germany, must be beaten down at whatever cost, Emperor William told his troops while on a visit to the Flanders front on Wednesday. An official statement issued in Berlin says that the Emperor addressed deputations from all detachments which have had a share in meeting the British attacks. He said he felt impelled to express his thanks and his full recognition of the heroic gallantry shown by troops from all parts of Germany in the hard fighting of the last week. The Emperor referred to the marked contrast between the German and Anglo-French points of view and continued:

"It is in God's hands when in His wisdom He will give us victory. He has taught our army a hard lesson, and now we are going to pass the examination. With the old German confidence in God, we shall show what we can do. The greater and mightier the problem the more gladly we shall grapple with it and solve it. We shall fight and conquer until the enemy has had enough of these struggles.

"All Germans have realized who is the instigator of this war and who is the chief enemy—England. Every one knows England is our most spiteful adversary. She spread the hatred of Germany over the whole world, filling her allies with hatred and eagerness to fight. Thus every one at home knows what you know still better, that England is particularly the enemy to be struck down, however difficult it may be. Your relatives at home, who,

Clamor for Peace

Growing in Austria

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.—An Austria which is literally crying for peace, which has discarded any thought of territorial expansion and is even willing to buy its way out of the war by territorial sacrifices on the Italian front and in Galicia; an Austria of frequent food riots, unable to last through another winter of war; an Austria whose population would rise in revolution if any reasonable peace offer were rejected by the government, is pictured by an intelligent Austrian who has arrived here from Vienna.

He told a story which perhaps explains the persistence of Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and of Emperor Charles in returning again and again to the subject of peace negotiations.

The Austrian declared leaders in Germany, except Maximilian Harden, were convinced the war would end this winter.

Food conditions in Vienna were described as worse than is usually imagined for the poorer classes of the population, though a fairly comfortable existence may be maintained with money.

He said the Hungarians, and particularly the Magyar ruling classes, are less weary of the war than are the Austrians, although anxious for peace. He described the young Emperor as a man of really great popularity.

Austrians Fail To Stop Onrush Of the Italians

Cadorna Bags 60 Guns, 500 Officers and 20,000 Men

Attack Is Directed At Key to Trieste

Italians Press Assaults in the Hope of Gaining Final Decision

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Italian victory along the Isonzo and across the Carso has reached imposing proportions in the number of guns and prisoners captured, and though the battle at all points is still violently raging, Cadorna's men have continued their advance at many points, and, according to Rome, the tide of combat has definitely set against the Austrians. Up to last night sixty Austrian guns, mostly of medium calibre, and hundreds of trench mortars and machine guns had been removed to the Italian rear, and more than five hundred officers and twenty thousand men had passed into the collecting stations as prisoners.

The Italian war bulletins are still vague as to specific positions carried, but Rome reports that yesterday the enemy's energetic counter attacks everywhere crumpled into exhaustion, whereupon General Cadorna's divisions moved deeper into the hostile defence zone. The advance east of the Isonzo River and north of Gorizia has not been checked and the flanking movement north of the series of heights known as Mount Hermada is in full swing, with great bodies of men clashing in bayonet encounters. If the Italians once pass Hermada the fate of Trieste, and probably that of Ljubljana, will be sealed.

It is becoming increasingly clear, though the fury of the combat and the persistence of the Italian attack, that General Cadorna is not merely trying to exert a pressure which will bend the Austrian line and extend his own front, but is seeking to smash the whole Austrian army with an overwhelming blow aimed to establish a decisive victory in this theatre.

Big Results in a Week

In less than a week of fighting the Italians have taken two-thirds of the number of guns seized by Korniloff in his Galician offensive of July, when the enemy was driven back twenty miles. In the taken number of prisoners captured in the present engagement. Only at the storming of Gorizia, when a large body of Austrians was cut off and surrounded, was the catch of prisoners greater than that of the week.

A significant feature of the present situation on the Austrian front is that there has been no official word from Vienna for three days.

Throughout the fighting Italian air pilots have been busy cooperating with the infantry. They have ceaselessly attacked the Austrian lines of communication, and yesterday dropped fifteen tons of explosives on railway lines and troop hutments. The enemy's efforts to create a diversion in the Trentino continue, but with little success, strong Austrian attacks in the Lagorai Valley and at Monte Croci having been rolled back under the Italian fire. Apparently the need of the Austrian reserves is so great on the Italian front that enough cannot be spared to create any real menace in the Trentino.

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Official Statements

West

BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 24 (DAY).—Pierce fighting continued in the night south of Lens, as a result of which we hold German trenches immediately northwest of the Green Crasler. The enemy losses in the close fighting have been especially heavy.

The enemy artillery has been active in the night southwest of Ypres.

Hostile raiders were repulsed in the night by the Portuguese at two points northwest of La Bassée.

(NIGHT).—This morning the enemy strongly counter attacked with fresh troops in a general offensive in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Menin road. He repeated his assault with great violence throughout the day and forced back our advanced troops.

Pierce fighting has taken place in the Inverness cove and the Glenmore wood and is still continuing. Numerous concentrations in this area have been dealt with effectively by our artillery. The enemy's losses in the fighting which has taken place all day are heavy.

We advanced our lines slightly during the night southwest of St. Julien and took several prisoners.

FRENCH

PARIS, Aug. 24 (DAY).—In the Champagne our artillery continued to bombard German defense works effectively. Our patrols penetrated the German lines in the sector between Souain and St. Hilaire and succeeded in capturing the discharge of a gas cylinder.

On the left bank of the Meuse, at 4:45 clock this morning, troops with their customary dash, attacked the German positions between Avocourt Wood and Dead Man Hill. All our objectives were attained, and the enemy's losses were heavy. By a single charge the French carried the formidable organized Hill 304 and also Camard Wood, to the west of it. They also captured, north of Hill 304, a line of defense works and fortified farms and reached the river south of the Forest of Brocourt.

Bethincourt the average depth of the advance was more than two kilometers. Prisoners were taken in the course of this action.

At the same time a vigorous French offensive east of the road between Eanes and Bethincourt enabled us to advance our position north of Dead Man Hill to a depth of about a kilometer.

In Lorraine we repulsed easily an enemy attack on our small posts near Moncel.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (DAY).—Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. In Flanders the lively artillery activity in the sector between Langemark and Hollebeke only slackened from time to time. At some places it again reached the strength of drumfire, but up to the present it has not been followed by attacks on a large scale. Only near Westhoek did the English carry out a partial attack, which was repulsed by our troops.

Early this morning we wrested from the enemy the gain made by him in the recent fighting south of the Yser. Some of the fighting was very hard, but the enemy was repulsed and held.

In the course of futile attacks on Wednesday the English lost twenty-one tanks, which they destroyed before our first line. Some of the occupants who had not been killed were taken prisoner.

Early this morning again attempted to force their way into Lens and into our positions adjacent thereto. In the course of stubborn hand-to-hand fighting we retained all our former lines. An enemy attack on the Arras-Douai railway line also failed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince

U. S. Soldiers Fight

Flames in France

Rescue Mules, Suffer Kicks and Cause Air Attack Alarm

(Accorded to the Pershing Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate)

(Copyright, 1917, by The Tribune Association)

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Devonian's Crew Saved

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—All the crew of the submarine steamer Devonian were saved, according to the day's dispatches to the State Department. In the crew were sixty-five Americans.

J.M. Gidding & Co.

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WILL CLOSE OUT—(Until noon, today)

Remaining styles from various lines, throughout the entire establishment—Selections cannot be guaranteed, as there are but few of a size, color or style—but the values are correspondingly interesting for those who find a suitable choice.

SIMPLE FROCKS—Formerly to \$35—at \$15

Of ginghams, voiles, batiste, etc.—a small group, to close.

TAILORED SUITS—Formerly to \$65—at \$25

Odds and ends from various lines—mostly light colors.

BLOUSES—Formerly to \$15—at \$5 and \$8

A few of a kind, in novelty silks and wash materials.

SMART HATS—For prompt disposal—at \$7 and \$10

New styles, made from surplus stocks of materials, suitable for the balance of the season.

COATS—Formerly to \$65—at \$10, \$18, \$25, \$35

Miscellaneous styles—Only one or two of a size or kind.

Russians Fail To Halt Germans; Riga Threatened

Berlin Says Leopold's Troops Have Reached River Aa

Austria Lacks Men

Rumanian Armies Repulse All Attacks in Direction of Ocna

DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS

French storm Hill 304 at Verdun, sweep beyond it and extend lines north of Dead Man Hill. Penetrate German positions in places almost to mile and a half depth.

British improve positions south of Lens, extend line near Langemark, in Flanders, but suffer reverse under violent German counter attacks on Ypres-Menin Road. Berlin reports twenty-one British tanks destroyed.

Italians keep up offensive, win new positions and report capture of over sixty cannon and more than 20,000 prisoners.

German advance upon Riga continues unchecked. Teuton progress in Rumania held up.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The military situation around Riga, on the northern Russian front, remains obscure, but there is as yet no indication that the Russians have attempted to stem the German advance upon the Baltic port.

Berlin announces that Prince Leopold's troops have reached the River Aa, to the west of the city, at this movement was apparently accomplished without fighting, as Letchitzky's forces had devastated and evacuated the intervening strip of territory.

Petrograd makes no statement whatever regarding the Riga sector, merely reporting that there have been fusillades on the whole western Russian front.

Unofficial reports have it that Riga itself is being evacuated. That could only be the case if the Russian armies were in no condition to fight. If the Russians are demoralized on this front it would be a fatal error to throw them into battle and the only sensible course left open to the commanders would be to retreat, trusting to a lengthening line of communication to weaken the German strength until the two armies might meet on fairly equal terms.

It is clear that the Teuton lines in the East are being held in small, and what at any other time would be insufficient, numbers. The important Austro-German campaign in Rumania has halted again, apparently for lack of reserves to force the issue, though the Russians and Rumanians both in northern and southwestern Moldavia have been fighting bravely and effectively.

All attacks in the direction of Ocna have been repulsed, and an assault by von Mackensen on the lower Sereth, while momentarily successful, was nullified by a Russian counter-attack. Berlin says the German Brody and around the angle of a Galician frontier, the artillery duel has been renewed.

American Soldiers Dislike to "Dig In"

Officers in France Find It Hard to Impress on Men the Value of Cover

(By The Associated Press)

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Aug. 24.—One of the greatest problems American officers have before them is impressing upon their men the absolute importance of learning the best ways of keeping under cover. The American soldier is not a natural "digger in."

It is the American spirit, as it was that of the Canadians, to up stake and fight, but the world war has long since passed that stage, and now in the long wear and worry of a struggle of attrition the best commander is the one who best conceals his men by keeping them under cover. One of the great reasons why the Germans still are in France and Belgium is their wonderful facility for digging themselves in.

It is purely a matter of temperament and there seems to be little doubt now that only actual battle experience will convince American soldiers that the ability to take advantage of any bit of cover is one of the greatest assets the modern man of arms can have.

"It seems a shame to have to curb the first fine fighting spirit of our troops," said an American training officer yesterday, "but the men must be made to understand as far as possible that impetuosity must be subordinated to steadiness.

"We will undoubtedly have big losses, but the men who come through our first battles will be worth their weight in gold thereafter. They will learn quickly the value of steadiness and absolute discipline under fire and they will be the steady influence we can distribute through the newer units of our great army as they get their final preparation for trial by fire."

McDermott, the first American Congressman to visit the American expeditionary force, arrived here last night to spend two days. Thereafter he will visit the British and French fronts, returning to America for a second visit to the American forces.

Representative McDermott believes it would be a most excellent idea for more Congressmen to set conditions here, to find out what the army needs and what must be done to make American weight felt quickly against the Germans.

Cossacks Back Korniloff

Their Council Votes Full Confidence in General

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.—The Council of Cossacks in assembly has voted full confidence in Lieutenant General Korniloff, commander in chief of the Russian army, and Premier Kerensky.

The question arose following a demand published in "Izvestia," organ of the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates, that Lieutenant General Korniloff be dismissed because of the attack regime he instituted in the army. The council adopted a resolution approving the general's course as the only rational one, denying the right of workmen and soldiers to interfere.

He was saluted as the "only general able to restore order and lead the country out of a critical situation."

England's Entry Welcomed

"In every country there are men of many different opinions. The extreme war party in Germany actually welcomed and desired our entrance, as it gave them an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone. The wiser ones, no doubt, hoped we would follow still later, as Ambassador Gerard has pointed out, by the United States."

Causes of War

"This was the situation in Germany when the Sarajevo murders came and gave the war party its eagerly awaited opportunity. The Austrians delivered the ultimatum to Serbia. There was no reasonable doubt that these ultimatums were submitted to Germany for approval, and there is no doubt it was then and there decided that whatever was Serbia's answer they would proceed against Belgrade.

"The ultimatum was couched in such arrogant terms that a favorable reply was difficult, but little Serbia managed to pen readily that which practically acquiesced in all the principal demands and agreed to an understanding in the Hague tribunal. Nevertheless, the Teutons moved on Belgrade.

Grey's Efforts in Vain

"You are familiar with the efforts which the English Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, made to have the Teuton demands submitted to arbitration on a conference. The Teutons brushed all efforts aside.

"Meanwhile, Russia, who could not stand by idly while Serbia was being crushed, began mobilization. France entered next. Then came our demand on Germany for an understanding in respect to the neutrality of Belgium as undertaken which France had already cheerfully given. Such an understanding being refused, we came in.

"That is the simple story of the war's origin. The most crushing ultimatum against the Central Powers is that they, over and over again, rejected all proposals for conferences on the eve of war—conferences which must inevitably have resulted in averting the conflict, because it would have been shown how flimsy was the whole structure upon which the Central Powers were starting the world war."

McCormick Escapes Bomb

Congressman Gets Too Close in Practice in France

By Heywood Brown

(Accorded to the Pershing Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate)

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